### PLUMB'S SILVER BILL.

Legal Tender Notes to be issued for Bullion.

Four and a Half Million Ounces to be Purchased Monthly and at Least 82,-000,000 to be Coined.

A Silver Bill Introduced. WASHINGTON, May 26,-The silver bill prepared by Banker St Johns, of New York, and introduced by Senator Plumb to-day, directs the secretary of treasury to purchase monthly silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces of silver at the market price, but not exceeding \$1 for 37 1-4 grains of pure silver and to issue United States notes in payment thereof. These notes shall be legal tender for all purpose unless otherbringing about exermination of the diswise specified in any contracts. The ag-gregate amount of such notes outstanding shall not exceed the cost of the silver re serve on hand on the purchase of which the notes were issued. The notes shall be redeemable on demand at the treasury or ib-treasury in coin but the secretary of the treasury may after the expiration of two years from the passage of this act prescribe regulations for the redemption of the notes on demand of the holder in

may deem necessary to provide for the redemption of the United States notes.

After two years the minimum coinage requirement shall be reduced to \$1,000,000 The Silver Bill Referred. Washington, May 26.—Mr. Plumb's bill was referred to the finance committee. He then offered a resolution instruct ing the finance committee to prepare and report in connection with the tariff bill a statement showing the duties levied under the law, the duties as they would be under the house bill, and the duties under the bill to be reported by the committee,

market price on the date of redemption

the face amount of the notes thus redeem-

ed in ballion, if in the discretion of the

secretary such method of redemption

States. The secretary shall coin such

portion of the silver purchased, not less, however, than \$2,000,000 monthly, as he

to the interest of the United

such duties to be stated in parallel columns. And especially if the committee should and new duties or the increase of existing duties to state the reason in each case for such addition or increase. In the course of discussion Mr.Sherman suggested the difficulty and even the impossibility of the committee on finance giving the reason for its recommendation each of the 3,000 items covered in the bill. The reasons might be given generally but not in regard to every item. He moved to strike out of the resolution the words "in each case." Mr. Sherman's

endment was agreed to. The senate resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill, the pending question being on Mr. Cockrell's amend-ment to strike out the provision for the construction of three heavily armored bat-tle-ships at a cost of \$4,000,000 each.

Mr. Blair moved to amend the provision for the three battle-ships by inserting the following: "But this appropriation shall not be available until the government of Great Britain shall have been requested forces from American waters and to disand shall have declined or neglected for one car to do so."

His amendment, he said, simply pro-posed that we shall ask Great Britain to to stir herself from Halifax, to leave the United States and North and South Amershall build a navy. But she will do it. Mr. Hawley said that he was as much

shame for the sake of manhood and de-cency and patriotism, for the sake of God take up and complete it; but the government could not do so now. A few ships stationed at either end of this line would prevent it. Mr. Hawley northern extremityy of Puget sound and the capital of British Columbia. He had visited the fortifications of Eskimo. Across the way he saw two formidable ships of war. Those two ships in the presence of a conflict occurring in the Behring sea would sweep the coast of the Pacific from Puget sound to Lower Cali-It was to avoid that state of things that ported the bill. There were some British ships that could overcome every Ameri-

Mr. Blair's amendment was rejected and then the vote was taken on Mr. Cockrell's amendment to strike out the provision for the three battleships. It was not agreed to-yeas 18, nays 33.

The bill was then passed. was agreed to, instructing the committee on pensions to report an amendment to the pension laws so as to provide in a

The senate then adjourned.

that no valid rights under the act shall be disturbed; that entries made in good faith may be proved up and paid for at the rate of \$1.25 an acre and that no land acquired under the terms of the bill shall become liable for debts contracted prier to the issuing of final certificates therefor. The of five sections governing the issue of patents for lands to be irrigated and giving parties the right to associate together in the construction of irrigating canals and ditches. The bill further provides that uo public lands of the United States shall be offered at public sale except on military and other reservations, isolated and disconnected fractional tracts and

Washington Post: "Yes," said the ex-change editor as he wearily plowed his scissors through a humorous column, "I've got to be the cat's- paw that gets the chestnuts for this paper."

Father: "Now tell me, George, how are you getting along lifting the mort-gage on your property?' George: "Well it's higher than it was."

Mr. Wilese's Bill to be Finally Cocalder -Census Question

Trouble I ikely to Behring's Sea. OTTAWA, Ontario, May 26.—Senator MacDonald, of Victoria, B. C., is here. Speaking of the Behring sea matter he said that scalers would simply ignore the Canadian sealing fleet, said be, would go into Behring sea, as they considered they had a perfect right to do. "I have long thought that the whole matter will be brought to sudden maturity by some act of blundshed on one side or the other. Some hold explain with a ship load of valuable skins and feeling himself legiti-mately to possession of them will defend his property and the diplomates will regret they did not use more expedition in

Mary & Consur Duestions Washingron, May 26 .- Superintendent Porter, of the census bureau, in an interview replies to the criticisms which are offered by a portion of the press and public upon certain questions which the enu-metators will, on the 2nd of June, begin to submit to the people of the United States. The particular questions which are characterized as objectionable, and as being in the nature of an unwarranted and illegal intrusion into the private af-

fairs of the citizens, are: 22. Whether they (he or she) is sufferthe name of distase and length of time

23. Whether defective in mind, sight, hearing or speech, or whether crippled, caimed or deformed, and name of defect. 24. Whether a prisoner, convict home-

less child or pauper.

25 and 26. Is the home you live in hired, or is it owned by the head or by a member of the family?
27. If owned by a head or a member of the family, is the house free from mortgage incumbrance? If the head of family is a farmer,

is the farm which he cultivates hired, or s it owned by him or a member of his 29. If ewned by head or member of family, is the farm free from mortgage

neumbrance? 30. If the home or farm is not owned by head or member of family and mort-gaged, give the postoffice address of the

"The three first questions," said Superntendent Porter, "are the same that were asked in the preceding census, and similar questions form a part of the census inquiry in Germany, France and England. They are considered to be of the highest possible importance to medical science. The answers to these inquiries make it possible to gauge the strength of the country and determine the proportion of dead material. Dr. John Billings, who is the highest authority in this country on medical statistics, has charge of this inquiry. He examined these questions and they are regarded in scientific circles as of the utmost importance; besides, the infor-mation thus secured is entirely confiden There is a heavy penalty attached to the offense of disclosing any facts thus obtained. This is true of all the inquiries made by the census. As to the questions referred to, from 25 to 30 inclusive, I am merely executing the law, which requires these questions to be asked. The act was in the negative, and all penalties for re fusing to answer were re-enacted,"

Washington, May 26.—Assistant Com-missioner Stone to-day rendered a decision in which he holds that a soldier who makes a location filing under the soldier's make settlement within six months there after does not thereby forfeit his right to the land unless some adverse claim inter-venes prior to the date upon which he actually makes settlement. The depart-

gard to the manner of treating the bill would be determined by the nature and number of amendments or charges it was found desirable to make to the bill as

imported liquors to the provisions of the laws of the several states, shall be taken

Washington, May 26—The Republican congressional campaign committee has been constructed. Representative Wade is the member from Missouri and Repre-

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WI	CHITA.
CATTLE—Shipping st HOGS—Packing and sh BHEEP—Fair to choice FLOUR—Winter wheat WHEAT—No. 2, red CORN—No. 2	eers 3.75 @ 4.30 hipping 3.62% @ 3.60 4.00 @ 4.30 2.00 75 @ 80 22% @ 22
BUTTER-Creamery ST.	LOUIS.
CATTLE—Shipping st HOQS—Packing SHEEP—Fair to choice FLOUR—Choice WHEAT—No. 2 red CORN—No. 2 DATS—No. 2 BUTTER—Creamery PORK—	400 @410
	S CITY.
CATTLE—Shipping at Butchers' at HOGS—Good to choice I WHEAT—No. 2 red CORN—No. 2	eers 360 @ 490 eers 390 @ 407%

The Increase in the Collection.

The late Dr. Cook, after assisting the late Dr. Forsyth at a communion service, repaired as usual to the manse. While in the enjoyment of a social intercourse Dr. Forsyth said to his brother divine: "Doctor, you must be a very popular man in the parish." "Aye," replied the doctor, "how's that?" "Why, rejoined the other, our usual collection is threepence, but today it is ninepence?" "Oh, is that all?" said Dr. Cook; "then wae's me for my popularity, for I put in

### RESUBMISSION CONVENTION POSSIBLY BLOODSHED.

An Enthusiastic Meeting of "Business Men" at Topeka.

Their Reasons for Having an Extra Session Called.

TOPER A, May 24 .- The state Republican Resubmission convention met in rep-resentative hall at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon with three or four hundred in

Hon. A. L. Allen, president of the Remission club of Kansas, addressed the

In the course of his speech he presented in carefully prepared phrases about all the arguments ever brought forward by the Resubmissionists of the state. The speech as a literary production was recognized as able and well delivered.

After the organization of the conven-tion had been effected a committee was appointed to wait upon Governor Hum-phrey and invite him to be present and listen to the memorial which had been reported to the convention by the executive committee. The memorial which had been carefully prepared beforehand was a lengthy affair, being a complete digest of all the arguments ever put forth by the friends of resubmission. The following are the opening sentences: To His Excellency, Hon. L. U. Humphrey, Gov-

ernor: The Resubmission Republicans of Kansas, in asking you to convene the legislature in extra session to the end that a con-stitutional amendment abolishing problbition may be submitted to a vote of the people at the November election, deem it

proper to present to you briefly their rea-sons for making this request.

In 1879 the Kansas legislature submit-ted to the people the following constitu-tional amendment which was adopted at the general election held November 2,

Sec. 10. "The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever pro-hibited in this state except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes.' Kansas at that time was a new and

sparsely settled state, and contained no city of more than a few thousand people. The conditions were apparently favorable to the enforcement of prohibition, and men of good judgment confidently ex-pected that the experiment would prove successful. Time and experience have demonstrated the futility of such expectations. Since the adoption of this amend-ment the exertions of the Republican party to make the amendment effective have been faithful and unremitting.

The memorial goes on to recite that legislatures have devoted themselves to making laws to enforce this constitutional provision without avail; that the scloon which was subject to legal control has given away to the "joint" which being secret is beyond control; that adjoining states unfettered by such laws reap a rich harvest from the manufacture and sale of spiritous liquors consumed within the state; and that while the law is a failure as a temperance measure it is manipulated into an active agent in working injury to the state. The memorial states further that the Resubmissionists have fully re-solved to call a halt and will henceforth support no man or party committed to prohibition.

ion by Commissioner Schoomaker decided the cases of Lehman, Higginson & Co., of Humboldt, Kan., against the transcontinental lines. Complaint was made of unjust discrimination in rates on refined sugar in carloads by charging 65 cents per 100 pounds from San Francisco to Kansas City, Mo., and 85 cents per 100 pounds from San Francisco to Humboldt, more than 100 miles shorter distance, but on commissioners hold that the lower rates to Kansas City are forced on the carriers by competitive conditions beyond their control, and the rate to Humboldt from San Francisco not being unreasonable in itself but lower than it would be except from these competitive conditions at Kansas City, and it not appearing that sub-stantial injustice results from the higher rate to Humboldt, this rate and the lower one to Kansas City are not found to be in contravention of the statute.

Washington, May 24.—Mr. Faulkner gave notice of an amendment to the bill relating to liquors imported into prohibitory states, providing that such liquors shall be considered as incorporated as a part of the common mass of property within the state and subject to regulation, control and taxation in the exercise of the control and taxation in the exercise of the

some days ago providing for loans by the government on agricultural land. At the ferred to the committee on finance.

cancellation his timber culture entirely for a tract of land in Larned, Kansas, land district and awarding the same to one L. A. Reed, the secretary of the interior reversed the decision and ordered that Reed's cash entry be cancelled and Cole's timber culture entry be reinstated.

# Washington, May 24.—The house committee on commerce has recommended

No. 2 No. 2 No. 2 R—Creamery	22 % 20 @ 22	give a reduced rate to veteran the national encampment with
ST. LOUIS.	375 @ 500 400 @ 410	ment extending the same pr veterans of the confederate ar
Packing - Fair to choice - Choice	4 00 6 5 90 3 50 6 3 40	Running Without Restr
(-No. 2 red No. 2 No. 2 R-Creamery	30 x @ 31 25 @ 25 25 10 35 @ 10 00	LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May first "original package" house worth is now in full open
E-Shipping steers Butchers' steers Good to choice heavy	360 @490 390 @407% 385 @400	stock consists exclusively of no effort will be made to sell authorities have not yet sign

Washingrox, May 24.—The supreme court of the United States has decied the application for a writ of error in the case of Kemmier under sentence of death by electricity. The opinion was rendered by Chief Justice Failer.

in Leavel.

Practical Advice.

Be shrewd and salfash as you can;
You'll not be poor.
Be nothing unto any man,
And done your door
To those who call on you for aid;
Turn then away—
They are no good—their play is played—
They've had their day.
Get all you can, and all you get
Securely keep;
And when at last you die, you bet,
No one will weep.

First Tramp—Jerry, what's your opin-ion of de eight-hour movement? Second Tramp—It's my houest opinion dat eight-hours' movement is a heap too much for old day.

DODGE CITY, KANSAS FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1890.

STATE OR NATION? Debate on Mr. Wilson's Bill Subjecting [Imported Liquors to the Laws of the States.

Washington, May 21-The senate took under consideration the bill referred from the judiciary committee, subjecting imported liquors to the laws of the several

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, who had intro-duced the bill in the first instance, and had afterwards reported it back, addressed the senate in explanation and advocacy of it, stating that it was made necessary by the recent decision of the supreme court on that subject. It was a response to the suggestion contained in that decision that congress could permit the exercise of the restraining reverse of extended. cise of the restraining power of a state and it was for the purpose of giving that permission that the bill had been intro-duced and reported. The effect of it would be to leave each state in the union to determine for itself what its policy should be in regard to the traffic in intoxleating liquors. Under that decision of the supreme court the state of Iowa could not prevent the citizens of other states or the subjects of Great Britain, France or Germany from sending intoxicating liq-uors into the state of Iowa and having them sold there in the original package by agents. At the present time original package saloons were organized in his state. The packages might be a pint or a of beer. It was to put a stop to such practice and to recognize in every state the power to regulate its own internal policy that the bill was reported.

Mr. Vest said that as a member of the judiciary committee he had not been able o agree with the majority in reporting

If this bill were passed it would open up opportunities for a successive series of such bills, just as the emergencies or opinion of different states might call for that sort of legislation. The senate was now asked to enter the domain of the interstate commerce, vested exclusively in congress and to make an exception as to

congress and to make an exception as to alcoholic liquors, which the supreme court had decided to be as much an article of commerce as any other merchandise. How long would it be, he asked, until another demand was made upon congress to give permission to all the states to exclude something else, tobacco, for instance. He asked senators to pause before they threw that question into the arena of congressional debate.

Mr. McPherson asked Mr. Vest wheth-Mr. McPherson asked Mr. Vest wheth-

er the right to import an article implied Mr. Vest replied in the affirmative and quoted from the decision of Mr. Justice Matthews of the supreme court in the case of Ward against Maryland to that

Mr. Hoar argued in favor of the bill. Mr. Hoar argued in favor of the bill. If the bill were not within the legislative power of congress then there was no more miserable nation on the face of the carth than the United States. Unless what was purposed in this bill could be done, it would be the law in the United States for all future time that any person living in another state or in a foreign country could send intoxicating liquors into any state and dispose of it there through his agents and that it should not be competent for any state authority to

ed where, according to the debate and ac-cording to the judgment of the supreme court, the state had no power to deal with the subject and congress had no power to deal with it. The result was that there was in every man in one state an inherent individual, personal right to carry into any state what that state might consider injurious to its safety, there to sell it, and that congress had no power to stop it, and that the states could not stop it unless the congress gave them that power. It was only necessary to state such a proposition to show that somewhere, either in the supreme court or in the senate, there was a fault in the logic of somebody. He did that the supreme court had taken the longest step ever taken within a hundred years in the republic, toward the centralization of power somewhere, either in the supreme court or in congress. He did not believe in the centralization of power.

gress should have the power to regulate commerce among the states and left to the states the power to deal with the objects of commerce after they got there.

After further discussion the bill went

Washington, May 21.—The bill intro-duced by Senator Stanford provides for the establishment of a land loan bureau in the treasury department. The chief and deputy chief shall be appointed by the president with salaries of \$6,000 and the president with salaries of \$6,000 and \$5,000 respectively. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to prepare, ready for issue, United States circulating notes of the denomination of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, to the amounts as they become necessary to be placed to the credit of the land loan bureau. These notes shall be full legal tender for public and private debts except for interest on the public debt or for redemption of the national currency. Any citizen of the United States, or any person who has declared his intention to become such, who owns unincumbered agricultural land, may apply to the land loan bureau for a loan, to be secured by lien on such land, the loan not to exceed half the assessed value of the land. No loan shall be made upon land of less than \$500 in value, nor the loan not to exceed half the assessed value of the land. No loan shall be made upon land of less than \$500 in value, nor in sums less than \$250, nor for a longer time than twenty years, The loans shall bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, payable annually, and may be paid at any time in sums of not less than 25 per cent of the whole amount. The secretary of the treasury shall cancel and retire circulating notes equal to the payments made on loans, and in case payment is made in other currency of the United States he shall cancel an equal amount of the notes issued under this act. In case of default of payment of interest or principal of the loan the chief of the bureau may order a foreclosure of the lien in a United States circuit court. Counsel fees in any case shall be added to the judgment but shall not exceed \$500. The bill provides that "the rule of the common law that statutes in derogation thereof are to be strictly construed shall have no application to this act. This act establishes the law respecting the subject to which it relates and its provisions and all proceedings under it are to be liberally construed with a view to effect its object."

Lieut. Grapeshot.—This is my dance, I think, Miss Caustique?
Miss Caustique—Well, hardly, lieutenant. Your waitx came at least an hour ago, but you didn't appear to wish to leave the supper-room.

Young Sealingwax (of the treasury department, who hates all army and navy officers)—Well, Miss Caustique, you can not expect the military to be civil.

Drinking Like a Fish.

# THE SUNFLOWER STATE.

It seems to be beyond the power of the prohibitionists to get the 'original pack-age' in a tight box.

If the price of corn keeps on going up, there is going to be a boom in the pad-lock business in Kansas.

Among the creditors of Geo. W. Crane, the publisher, is the Topeka Cemetery asscelation with a claim of \$5,000 It is a great pity that Massillon never had the opportunity of copying from Senator Ingalls. It would have improved

his style, greatly. The little town of Chase ships several thousand dozens of eggs every week. The bens down there evidently have not struck for an eight hour day.

Cowley county pays 40 cents a day for the keeping of the prisoners and, strange to say, its the prisoners who kick on not receiving the money's worth. The Kiowa county alliance has decided

the county politician has put in a two acre field of corn and joined the alliance. The supreme court of Kansas has decided that a bicycle is a vehicle. This is the way our supreme court goes on plagiariz-ing from Noah Webster right along.

The defeat of Turner should warn the other congressmen that there are lots and lots of new babies in their respective dis-tricts that have never been kissed by a A fire in the livery stable of F. E. Fry-

er, at Runnymede, consumed eleven horses and caused the death of Robert Watmough, a prominent citizen who was in the barn at the time, Henri Watterson complains that Kan-

sas farmers burn their corn. All Ken-tuckians think that it is a great waste of the raw material to even make bread of corn.-Kansas City, Kan., Gazette. The woman who cribbed the \$175 dia mond ring in Topeka was allowed to depart after she bought the ring. The firm she took it from are selling out and thought it such a fine advertisement they

chine that will cut and shock corn. It is entitle that will clie and shock cert. It is not going to be very long until the farm-ers will have nothing to do but look after polities, and then there is going to be

erious trouble.-Kansas City Times. Wichita has an undertaker who follows the physicians to the bedside of their patients and cheers the victim's fleeting hours by presenting them with his busi-ness cards which announce that he has a full stock of spring style coffins on hand.

Passing by Oklahoma appointments for a moment, Kansas is becoming a great hog country. Judge Talliferro, at Medi-cine Lodge, shot at a cat the other day and killed two hogs. This is only one of the many illustrations of how the porcine family is outdoing the feline in prolifi-An exchange remarks that corn is a

little backward this year. This is in deference to the wheat crop. The corn is up high enough to see what a big yield the wheat is going to make this year and will give the farmers time to look after the latter before it insists upon being taken care of. rohibit it.

A movement is on foot for a last genMr. Edmunds remarked upon it as a eral round up of the cowboys and stock-

men at Kiowa, on the Fourth of July. union here on the border, as the order to vacate the strip October 10 will no doubt heeled boots and clinking spurs in the A Hutchinson bard tells how a young man there pressed a young lady to his lips and she didn't cry, didn't scold, didn't pretend to yell when she had no notion

of doing so, but calmly asked him to clasp her to his breast again. It don't take a play poker and that he has told the story to several others besides his wife gives forth the suspicion that it is somewhere in the lining of his pajamas. The papers that have been insinuating that an editor was held up by foot pads, are slurring that profession in an uncalledfor man-

A man who is trying to stir up a manufacturing boom in Atchison says he gets little sympathy from the jobbers. The Globe says the jobbers want shipping facilities. They will listen to a proposition to vote aid to a railroad, but will not pay any attention to a scheme to locate a any attention to a scheme to locate a manufacturing industry here. Leavenworth might give them a few dots on the two subjects as they relate to each other in some measure.

Kansas don't want a 'spring palace,' because that would be too much like imi-tating Texas, and Kansas never imitates -it is original. But would it not be well in the fall to widen the scope of the state east, and make it attractive enough to bring such crowds to Kansas as the spring palace does to Texas, the corn palace to St. Joseph, Mo., or the ice palace to St. Paul, Minn.?—Sterling Bulletin.

A man in Winfield bit a head off a man named Ear, or an ear off a man named Head. The local papers have not yet found out the particulars of the accident, or whether it was fatal.—Wichita Journal. Thy ear chawin' didn't occur in Winfield at all. It was a couple of long ward residents of our sister sits rejusted. rivers, who engaged in the little unpleas-antness referred to.—Winfield Tribune.

three days to solve the puzzle. In the pass book were about eighteen different accounts. The hired girl, the nurse girl, the meat bill, laundry bill, grocery bill, millinery, dry goods, receipts for making cake, washing flannels, etc, etc. As expert accountants Kansas ladies beat the world and they would work a solve the sol

water in the Missouri river. The water has been falling at a rapid rate for several days past, and the St. Joe Gazette says great trouble is experienced by the steamboat men in consequence. The smartness of the Kansas City folks in having their three freight boats for that stream constructed on the 'dinkey' plan, so that but little water will be required for them is shown by the stated condition, present and prospective, of the Big Muddy. With a well constructed capstan and stout tow-line the dinkey will come pretty near navigating a send bar.

# CLEVELAND'S VIEWS.

Grover Cleveland, in answer to a re-

Grover Cleveland, in answer to a request from J. A. Hill, for his views on the declaration of principles of the Farmers' Alliance, has written as follows:

DEAR SIR—I have received your letter, accompanied by a copy of the declaration of principles of the Farmers' Alliance. I see nothing in this declaration that cannot be fully endorsed by any man who loves his country; who believes that the object of our government should be the freedom prosperity and happiness of our people, and who believes that justice and fairness to all are necessary conditions to its useto all are necessary conditions to its use ful administration. It has always seemed to me that the

farmers of the country are especially in-terested in an equitable adjustment of our tariff system. The indifference they have shown to the question, and the ease with which they have been led away from a sober consideration of their needs and their rights as related to this subject, have

excited my surprise.

Struggling as they may, our farmer must come to be purchasers and consum<sup>8</sup> ers of numberless things enhanced in cos<sup>\*</sup> by tariff regulations. Surely they have be increased for the purpose of collectin t unnecessary revenue, or to give undue adg vantage to domestic manufacturers. Thplea that infant industries need the proc tection which impoverishes the farmeand consumer is, in view of our nationals advantages and the skill and ingenuity of

our people, a hollow pretext.

Struggle as they may, our farmers cannot escape the conditions which fix the price of what they produce, and according to the rates which prevail in foreign marcountries enjoying a freer exchange of trade than we. The plausible presentation of the blessings of a home market should not deceive our pressed and impov-erished agriculturists. There is no mar-ket for them which does not take its instructions from the scaboard; and the sca-board transmits the word of the foreign

Because my conviction that there should be a modification of our tariff laws arose principally from an appreciation of the wants of the vast army of consumers, com-prising our farmers, our artisans and our workingmen, and because their condition had led me to protest against present impositions, I am especially glad to see those sections of my fellow-countrymen arousing themselves to the importance of larist reform. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Office-Seekers Not Wanted. The Farmers' Alliance of Butler county at its convention Saturday, May 17, after resolving to put up a full Alliance county, legislative and congressional ticket, further resolved to nominate no man who was after the office or who had ever held office and no man who had even been a candidate for anything.

The Hutchingen News in commenting

on the action makes the following very pertinent remarks: This is certainly an innovation that will

may be with the Butler county grangers, there are not many sections of Ransas in which the office seeking mania has not at some time seized nearly every available man. And we are inclined to believe the clause excluding all men who have even been candidates is too far reaching in its character. It might be well enough to proscribe those who have been sucking public pap for years, but to crush the vaulting ambition of some con-gressional aspirant simply because he has at some time in his life been defeated for

While the action of the Butler county other counties, have grown tired of a cerlusions similar in some respects might be profitably adopted, not by the farmers alone, but by all the people.

STOCKTON, Kan., May 24.-At a regular meeting of Ash Park Alliance, No. 2103, Rooks county, Kan., at which members were present from the counties of Smith, O sborne and Phillips, it was unanimous-S. Osborne, of Osborne county, Kan., before the alliance and people as a candidate for congress from the sixth congressional

The Republicans of this district had about a week before met and nominated Webb McNail for the same position. It looks now as though the issue would be alliance and non-alliance rather than old

Captain Osborne has been a successful farmer in Osborne county for nearly twenty years. He is also recognized as

The steprene court has decided the ceiebrated Elm wood elevator case. Something like a year ago the Farmers' Alliance at Elmwood appealed to the Missouri
Pacific for the right to erect an elevator
on the right of way at that place and was
refused. It then carried the case to the
state board of transportation and secured
an order on the company to comply with
the request. The company refused to
obey and Attorney General Luse, on behalf of the board and the Alliance, appealed to the supreme court for a writ
of mandamus to compet the railroad company to respect the orders of the
board. The court granted the writ, thus
sustaining the action of the board. This
decision is regarded as an important one,
as it settles the question of the power and
jurisdiction of the board of transportation
over this class of cases. It also settles the
right of the people to creet elevators at
the company's stations and be accorded
equal shipping facilities with all others.
This was a test case on which the fate of
fully a dozen other cases in various parts
of the state discussed.

Von Selters—What is the correct translation of the motto of Maryland: 'Fatti Maschii, Parole Femine?' Benedict—'Manly Deeds, Womanly Words.'

It appears that the Alliance managers for the state of Texas have appropriated and swindled the order out of nearly \$1,000,000. Even Alliance officials need watching, it would seem .- Blue Mound

PRESS COMMENTS.

The McKinley bill is an outrageous per ormance. It is but a cheap monkey show in the face of high heaven and of the American people. It is an affempt to make an angel of the devil without abbreviating his tail or sawing off his horns. It takes dollars from the farmer and returns him dimes,-Wichita Eagle (Rep.)

The Newton Republican commenting on the Ingalis-Massillon affair says: "The sentiments expressed have been common property since it was asked whether the man who dies will live again; and those sentiments have been dressed in every phrase, in every tongue that has been the vehicle of intelligent ideas. Two men could not speak of death and immertality and be less similar in words than Massillon and Ingalls were.

And now that Ben Butterworth has gone into the Joab business and is stabbing the McKinley bill under the fifth whereas, and in this connection it may be remarked that it is a painful sight to see the republican wheel-horses all over the country getting their tails over the reins and pulling so many different ways on the tariff issue that nobody can tell what minute a breeching may come into play as a breast-strap.—Chicago Mail (Dem.)

The czar, it seems, is going to dissolve partnership with France and form an alliance with young William of Germany since he discharged Bismarck. William had best be a little cautious. The czar isn't looking for young men to adopt without a purpose. The monarch of all Russia is a very foxy party, and the young kaiser has a whole lot of things that the ezar needs in his business. William does not want to stay out late with the ezar unless he takes great precantions. He is too youthful and confiding-Chicago Mail (Dem.)

If the depression of agriculture is in any measure due to the tariff, as some asassert, prices will tell the story. That test free traders invariably try to evade. Prices ought to be lower than at any former time, they admit, but would have been lower still if duties had not prevented. But if prices generally "ought to be lower," what sense is there in attributing the low prices of farm products to the tariff? When prices of products which the farmer buys at different periods are compared, and also prices of products which he sells at the same time period and in the same markets, if the decline be watched with some degree of interest.
If it is possible to fill a ticket in Butler county under the conditions named, it is, perhaps, more than can be done in some other counties in the state. However, it is conclusive proof that the tariff, at all events, has not plundered him.—New York Tribune (Rep.)

farmers to let up on selling their surplus present condition of her wheat and genpresent conditions and prospects be maintained until harvest the chances are that prices will be materially higher, while it is hardly possible for them to be lower at any time within the next twelve months. may not be sustained, in which event a portion of the surplus now on hand would

probably be required for home consumption. The prudent husbandman always reserve as a guard against an emergency.

We have heard of cheek; of many kinds and quantities of cheek; of the cheek of proverbial government mule and others quite as brazen; but of all the cheek that ever had the cheek to thrust itself upon this cheeky age, the latter day saints known as Democratic ballot reformers are law which has just been enacted in their state. The resolutions recognize Governor

portant part in securing the ballot reform law which has just been enacted in their state. The resolutions recognize Governor Hill as the apostle of ballot reform and enlogize him, as the New York Star says. "For his part in facilitating the reform, and they predict in glowing terms the happy results that are to follow the solution of a much vexed question on a Democratic and practical basis."—Wichita Eagle (Rep)

It has been a difficult task to frame a tariff bill which would reconcile the conflicting needs and interests of states from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the lakes to the gulf. To please all, in all respects, was obviously impossible. The duty of the committee was to take that course which would meet the needs and promote the interests of the largest number. In the debate members of the committee have submitted able arguments to prove that the measure they propose will thus benefit the country as a whole, and it is not failed to impress Republican members of the house strongly with that conviction. The discussion of details will now follow, and it is no disparagement of the work of the committee to say that in some of these the bill may be found to need amendment. But the house outlook for a Republican, and it is upon this foot hard the new Jesus which that conviction. The discussion of details will now follow, and it is no disparagement of the work of the committee to say that in some of these the bill may be found to need amendment. But the house strongly with that conviction. The discussion of details will now follow, and it is no disparagement of the work of the committee to appear to the work of the country as a whole, and have acted, with an honest endeavor to serve the whole country, and not this or that separate locality. It ought also to serve the whole country, and not this or that separate locality. It ought also to serve the whole country as a propose to gaining a sustenance. The impostor, however, was no more nor less than a half-breed named Johnson, who was impossing on that sepa

An Umpire's Narrow Escape. day-School Teacher—Well, Joi

The Point of View.

### TERRITORIAL TOPICS.

Native turtle soup is the latest Oklaho-

The militia will remain in Guthrie until after the close of the first legislature. Indian clerks are employed in the In-dian territory for the purpose of secur-ing Indian trade.

The last heard from the Cherokee commission they were in the Cimmaron bot-toms hunting Indians.

In the new territory of Oklahoma there are 47 applicants for office, and twenty-

one of them hall from Kansas. The champion base ball club of Kansas is the Indian nine of Haskell Institute. The Indian problem is slowly being

There are over 1800 contest cases pending in the Guthrie land district. What a harvest for lawyers and what a famine

An Oklahoma editor who had an Indian exchange tried to read the 'pi' but couldn't make it out. It struck him afterwards that it was Indian,

The Oklahoma papers have so much news since the territorial government arrived that they don't pay any attention to a common 'scrap' without pistols. Frank Greer, of the Guthrie Capital, Is

the only editor in Oklahoma who defended Harrison for the appointments he made. Now, what does Frank want? It may be found the part of wisdom in the election of the first legislature and delegate to congress to give politics the go by and elect men, says Mil: Reynolds.

less to do than any similar organization in the country. There probably couldn't be enough interest stirred up to give a

The fire departments in Oklahoma have

The Gathric Capital thinks that congress can fill the Oklahoma people's empof gratitude if they will only pass a law compelling the attendance of witnesses in contest cases before the land office. The Kingfisher World remarks: The midnight shootists should be run out of

town. The idea of going to a man's house of a night and shooting through it is getting altogether too promisenous and ould be stopped. The territory of Oklahoma comprises 3,000,000 acres, in round numbers. No Man's Land is considerably larger than Oklahoma proper. This makes an area about equal to that of Pelaware and

There are 6,291 homestead filings in the Guthrie land office. There are only 6,100 homesteads in the whole district, and about seventy-five of these have no filings on them. This shows that a great many relinquishments are being made.

William D. Pickle, while unloading a car of household goods, stock, etc., at El Reno, on Saturday, April 27, overworked himself and brought on an attack of ap-poplexy, of which he died that night. He came from Webster county, Mo., and owned a claim near Frisco, where a son was killed by lightning on May 26, 1889.

Not a little interest is centered in the chief's coming message—assuming that an extra session of council is soon to be held. Some persons who should be on the inside, assert that he will recede in a measure from the position heretofore so firmly maintained, that the council has

man will awake and find every mother's son of his pale face enemy cold in death and this hemisphere the hunting grounds of Poor Lo, whose existence will be im-mortal. But, whatever the Indians think, it is generally believed that the white settlers along the western border of Oklaho-

A special from El Reno says that real estate is changing hands freely and af prices quite flattering for the future of the town. A number of traveling salesmen from Wichita and other points may be seen most any day, while the number of business firms are too numerous to admit of individual mention. Wheat in the vicinity is all headed out and from present appearances will fall mon the grain appearances will fall upon the grain tables before the first of June. The peo-ple of El Reno are enthusiastic over their prospects and are making rapid strides towards building up one of the best towns in the territory.

in the territory. A late dispatch from El Reno says that on Tuesday night last Jim Jackson, a negro visited an old crippled man, named John C. Smith, living three miles east of there and called him to the door and knocked him down and beat door and knocked him down and beat him till he supposed he was dead. Smith is feeble and 62 years old. It is feared he will die. He had received notice that his application for pension had been granted and it is believed that the negro supposed Smith had money. The neighbors arrested Jackson, who con-

"Well, Mrs. Brown, how does your daughter get along on the pinno?"

'Law sakes, Mrs. Jones. You know I ain't no musician myself; but I did hear her teacher say only yesterday: Emma, my child, you're quite ten bars ahead, so she must be makin' some progress, musn't she?"

Applicant—I'm Dr. . . . , of Beston.
St. Peter—Sorry we can't admit you, but there is absolutely nothing for you to do; you see, we are immortal.